

**ЧАСТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ  
ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«СТАВРОПОЛЬСКИЙ МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

РАССМОТРЕНО  
на заседании методического объединения  
«Социально-гуманитарных и естественно-  
научных дисциплин, БЖД»  
Протокол №6 от «25» мая 2022 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ Директор  
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РЕКОМЕНДОВАНО  
Методическим советом СМК  
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**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ К  
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

**ФОРМА ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ – ЭКЗАМЕН**

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

Форма обучения: очная

Для студентов по специальности 08.02.01 «Строительство и эксплуатация  
зданий и сооружений»

Курс: 4

Разработчики:  
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Ставрополь, 2022

*сведения о сертификате ЭЦ*

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## 1. Общие положения

Контрольно-измерительные материалы предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

КИМ включают контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.

## 2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

<i>Код ОК, ПК, ЛР</i>	<i>Освоенные умения</i>	<i>Усвоенные знания</i>
ОК 1 ОК 2 ОК 3 ОК 4 ОК 5 ОК 6 ОК 7 ОК 9 ОК 10 ОК 11 ПК 3.3 ЛР 8 ЛР 13	<p>– понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые),</p> <p>– понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы,</p> <p>– участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы,</p> <p>– строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности,</p> <p>– письменно переводить тексты по профессиональной тематике и техническую документацию с использованием разных типов словарей;</p> <p>– писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы</p>	<p>– правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы,</p> <p>– основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика),</p> <p>– лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности,</p> <p>– особенности произношения, правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности</p>

## 3. Измерительные материалы для оценивания результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

### 3.1. Задания для проведения экзамена

1. Наличие конспектов всех практических занятий и контрольных работ.

Форма экзамена: устный

- чтение и перевод незнакомого текста (со словарем);

- беседа с преподавателем на английском языке по одной из изученных тем;
- выполнение грамматического задания

**Условия выполнения задания:**

1. Место (время) выполнения задания: Кабинет иностранного языка (лингфонный); основ латинского языка с медицинской терминологией. Мультимедийная лаборатория иностранных языков. Лингфонная лаборатория.
2. Максимальное время выполнения задания: 30 мин
3. Источники информации, разрешенные к использованию на зачёте, оборудование: канцелярские принадлежности (ручка, карандаши), англо-русский словарь.

**Перечень теоретических вопросов**

1. Строительные материалы, их свойства и функции
2. Натуральные строительные материалы.
3. Древесина. Свойства.
4. Детали из дерева, преимущества и недостатки.
5. Искусственные строительные материалы
6. Химия в строительстве.
7. Композитные материалы.
8. Стекло
9. Материалы из пластика
10. Металлы. Свойства металлов
11. Сплавы в строительстве
12. Кирпич. Свойства и применение.
13. Виды кирпича.
14. Керамика
15. Строительный раствор
16. Бетон. Виды и свойства бетона
17. Части здания
18. Фундамент
19. Виды фундамента
20. Крыша. Ее функции.
21. Виды крыш
22. Потолок. Подвесной потолок
23. Балки
24. Стены. Классификация стен
25. Дизайн стен
26. Перекрытия
27. Кладка из кирпича
28. Окна
29. Материал для оконных рам.

- 30.Пол. Напольные покрытия
- 31.Паркетный пол
- 32.На строительной площадке.
- 33.Оборудование стройплощадки.
- 34.Строительные леса.
- 35.Группы строительных машин.
- 36.Транспортировочные машины.
- 37.Машины для земляных работ.
- 38.Техника безопасности при работе на стройплощадке.
- 39.Архитектура зданий
- 40.Здания и требования к ним.
- 41.Нагрузки и воздействия в здании.
- 42.Гражданское строительство
- 43.Конструкции гражданских зданий.
- 44.Типы гражданских зданий.
- 45.Жилищное строительство.
- 46.Способы строительства
- 47.Промышленное строительство
- 48.Виды промышленных зданий.
- 49.Конструкции промышленных зданий.
- 50.Необычные архитектурные решения

### **Перечень практических заданий:**

1.Чтение и перевод текста со словарём.

#### **Текст №1**

We build because we need shelter. We need shelter from sun, rain, wind, and snow. Not much that modern people do takes place outdoors. Our activities mostly take place indoors. For these activities we need air that warmer or cooler than air outdoors. We may also need less light by day and more light by night than is provided by nature.

It is a well-known fact that modern people in many countries also need services. Modern services must provide energy, water, communications, and dispose of waste. Sanitary accommodation is also necessary and very important. For sanitary accommodation people must ventilation. It is important to note that all services and accommodations are preplanned and located on a site plan. A site plan must be prepared and provided for every building and every construction.

#### **Текст №2**

In order to have shelter provided with modern services and accommodation, people all over the world use many different construction materials and arrange them into different constructions. Since prehistoric times these constructions have served as shelter and accommodation for a man, a group of people, a family, a few families, many families, an organization, or an enterprise.

What are the branches modern civil construction has? Among the branches the main ones are housing construction, construction of industrial enterprises, construction of railroads, highways, subways, construction of bridges, dams, ports, canals, construction of different sporting facilities. Among them there are stadiums, aquaparks, swimming pools, sporting complexes, and others.

### **Текст №3**

What does construction of a building start with? Construction of any building usually starts with excavation. Excavation is a process necessary for the construction of every modern building.

It is a well-known fact that there exist different kinds of soil. It is also a well-known fact the structure of the upper stratum of the soil is of great importance for excavation. The foundation of a building should never be placed on organic soils because of this kind are easily decomposed. They are decomposed because water and wind change their structure. So, if the upper stratum of soil is organic, it must be removed from the construction area in order to guard the foundation of the building against water and wind erosion. Further excavation may take place only after the upper organic stratum has been removed. In colder climates the foundations of buildings should be placed below the level to which the ground freezes in winter.

What are the major parts of a building? Modern buildings have three major parts. These are the superstructure, the substructure, and the foundation. The superstructure is the above-ground part of a building; the substructure- its below-ground part. As to the third part-foundation - its function is of great importance as it serves to transfer the loads a building into the upper stratum of earth- its soil.

### **Текст №4**

It is a well-known fact that every building needs permanent stability. In order to have stability, buildings should have foundations. We know that the function of a foundation is to transfer the loads of a building into the soil. Foundations keep the walls and the floors of buildings from direct contact with the soil. They guard the walls and the floors against the action of the weather- rain, snow, and wind. They also guard buildings against sinking that may cause cracks in the walls. Foundation design is very special. It may be both rather complex or very simple. It is a common practice that for very small buildings foundation design is usually much simpler than for large ones. Why is it so? Firstly, because foundations loads of small buildings are usually low.

### **Текст №5**

What kinds of loads are supported by foundations? A foundation may support different kinds of loads. Among them there are dead loads and live loads. The dead load of a building includes the weights of the ceilings, the frame, the floor, roofs and the walls. Besides, every modern building is known to have water, electricity, heating, ventilation and dispose of waste systems and, accordingly, their equipment. The dead load also includes the weights of this electrical and mechanical equipment and the weight of the foundation itself. As to the live load, it includes the sum of the weights of the people and other living beings, the furnishings, and equipment they use. The live load also includes snow, ice, and water of the roof.

### **Текст №6**

Materials used for construction purposes possess different properties. They differ in durability, strength, weight, fire-and decay-resistance and, naturally, cost.

Wood, timber, brick, stone, concrete, metals, and plastics belong to the most popular building materials used nowadays. They all have their advantages and disadvantages that are taken into account when designing a structure.

Wood belongs to naturally growing materials. It is known to be the oldest construction material and is still widely used for different purposes. Wood is popular since it has low weight and is easy to work. Besides, it grows naturally and is cheap. But its usage is limited because of its disadvantages: it easily burns and decays. As to stone, it also belongs to the oldest building materials. Among its advantages there are strength, high heat insulation and fire-resistance.

Brick belongs to artificial construction materials. It has been used in many countries and in different climates. In modern times bricks vary widely with the method of production and temperature of burning.

Concrete is known to be one of the most popular building materials. It is produced by mixing cement, gravel, water, and sand in the proper amounts.

### **Текст №7**

Wood has been a highly used building material since prehistoric times. Among other highly used construction materials there are concrete, steel, brick, stone, and plastics. They all differ in their properties and in the methods of usage. Construction materials are known to differ in strength, hardness, fire-and corrosion-resistance durability, and, naturally, cost.

Being the oldest building material, wood is also known to be the only naturally growing organic material. Is wood strong? Hardly so, because wood always contains some water which decreases its strength. But after the wood is cut, the water content starts to evaporate and as the water content decreases the strength of cut wood and its hardness start to increase. It is a well-known fact that the drier is the cut wood the greater is its strength and hardness.

Trees are known to grow naturally, which makes wood a constantly renewable natural resource. Among other advantages of wood there are its low cost, low weight, and high workability. But, as any other construction material, wood has its

disadvantages. The main ones are the following-it is not fire-resistant, it easily burns. Besides, it easily decays.

### **Текст №8**

Timber belongs to one of the oldest building materials. It has been from ancient times and is still produced from cut wood. Timber has always been highly usable in construction because of its many advantages. To these belong its strength, light weight, cheapness, and high workability. Its other advantage is that it belongs to natural resources and is naturally renewable. It is the more so that about a third of the world is still considered to be covered with forests. Besides, timber is resistant to corrosion produced by chemical substances in the modern polluted atmosphere. One more advantage of timber is that it can be used for many construction purposes. But, naturally, timber has disadvantages and the main ones are that it is not fire-resistant and it easily decays; especially if it is not impregnated.

### **Текст №9**

Besides, freshly cut timber contains water that may cause great structural defects. Removal of water from timber is a necessary procedure that should take place before timber is used in practice. It increases strength and work-ability of the material and, of course, its durability.

What is timber mainly used for? Because of its many advantages it is highly used for producing window and floor frames, for flooring and roofing and for other various woodwork. The two main types of timber are hardwoods and softwoods. Of them, hardwoods are popular as materials used for decorative purposes: veneering in furniture and paneling. As to softwoods, they are mainly used for producing window and door frames and other kinds woodwork.

### **Текст №10**

Metals began to be widely used as construction materials not so long ago. Before the beginning of the nineteenth century metals played little structural role in the process of building. Mostly they served for joining parts of buildings. The ancient Greeks and Romans are known to use bronze for joining slabs of stone.

It was only in the eighteenth century when the first all-metal structure was built in Europe. It was a cast-iron bridge across the river Severn in more than two centuries after its construction, it still carries heavy modern traffic across the Severn.

In the first half of the nineteenth century cast iron and wrought iron were introduced and used for industrial construction in Europe and North America. Steel was not widely used, being considered a rare and expensive building material. Inexpensive steel first began to be produced and used only with the invention of the Bessemer process, in the 1850s. From that period on, metal started to be used as rather popular and useful building material. The famous Eiffel Tower of Paris was constructed of wrought iron in 1889. By that period several steel frame skyscrapers had already been built in the United States. That was the beginning of the new era; a new highly useful and popular construction material had been born and introduced into building industry.

### **Текст №11**

All metals, with the exception of mercury (ртуть), are hard-and fire-resistant. The common properties of metals being hardness and high fire-resistance, they are widely used in modern construction.

Metals are divided into two main groups: ferrous and non-ferrous. Iron, steel and their various alloys belong to the group of ferrous metals, while the main component of non-ferrous metals is not iron.

All metals have some common properties: they can be pulled, forged, and melted. They are also good conductors of electricity.

Ferrous metals are commonly used for construction of supporting members. Steel and other ferrous metals serve as reinforcement in ferroconcrete constructions.

As to non-ferrous metals, their advantage is their being light. Metals possess high resistance.

### **Текст №12**

What is steel as a construction material? Steel may be classified as iron with the controlled amount of carbon. The amount of carbon in steel is generally less than 1.7 per cent. Ordinary structural steel should contain less than three tenth of one per cent carbon. This kind of steel also contains small amounts of phosphorus, sulfur, oxygen, nitrogen and silicon. Like iron and its alloys, steel belongs to ferrous metals. It is a hard substance. Accordingly, it can be pulled, forged, and melted. Generally, steel, this strong metal, like other metals, is a good conductor of electricity. Alloyed steel and stainless steel are corrosion-resistant kinds of steel. Corrosion-resistant materials are known to be widely used for plant equipment, furnaces, valves, etc.

It should be noted that steel frames as a whole and their separate parts should be carefully designed: their function is to able to carry the loads imposed on them and supported by them.

### **Текст №13**

Aluminum is a considerably new structural material. For a long period it was considered to be rather expensive since its production required the use of electric power. Because of its relatively high cost, aluminum was not very popular as a construction material till the middle of the twentieth century. But now the situation is absolutely different.

Aluminum and aluminum-based alloys are extremely popular and are widely used in various forms for construction purposes.

The advantages of aluminum, compared with other popular metals, are its high strength combined with lightness. High-purity aluminum (about 99% pure) is soft and ductile but its great disadvantage is that it is not strong enough. At the same time it has high corrosion resistance and is used in construction of buildings as bright foil for heat insulation, roofing, exterior and interior architectural ornamentation.

#### **Текст №14**

And what about aluminum alloys? They are much more advantageous than pure substance, Aluminum alloys are much harder and stronger than pure aluminum. Besides, pure aluminum is rather difficult to cast while many of its alloys are extremely easily cast. Pure aluminum is easily alloyed with other metals. And these combinations possess a great variety of usage. For example, when alloyed with copper, aluminum possesses additional strength. Unfortunately, it is much less corrosion resistive than alloys with manganese, chromium, or magnesium and silicon.

One more advantage of aluminum is that it can be easily remelted over and over again.

Aluminum combined with oxygen forms a new oxide. Its name is alumina. Alumina is a colourless crystalline substance. It is glass hard solid and extremely durable.

It should be also noted that being an excellent conductor aluminum is widely used in power engineering. It serves for long-distance transfer of electric power.

#### **Текст №15**

Concrete is considered to be a universal material for construction. Different kinds of concrete can be used practically for every building purpose. The raw materials for producing concrete can be found in every part of the world. The main property that makes concrete so popular is that it can be formed into strong monolithic slabs. Another good quality is its relatively low cost. Besides, Concrete is known to be fire-and decay-resistant.

Concrete is produced by combining coarse and fine aggregates, Portland cement, and water. Coarse aggregate is generally gravel or crushed stone, and fine aggregate is sand. Cement, sand, gravel, and water are taken in proportional amounts and mixed. The quality of concrete depends mostly on the quality of the cement used. The process of production consists in pouring the mixed components into forms and holding them there until they harden. The process of hardening generally lasts for about 28 days.

#### **Текст №16**

There exist different ways of producing concrete. It can be produced by mixing the ingredients and pouring the mixture into position on the very site of building. Concrete can also be produced in a factory, and used as a material for manufacturing prefabricated blocks. Accordingly, there exist the so-called in-situ (cast-in-place) concrete and precast concrete.

Concrete, as any other building material, has not only advantages but also disadvantages. Its main disadvantage is that it has no form of its own. Also, it does not possess useful tensile strength. Because of these qualities, in modern times construction concrete is very frequently combined with different metals. Most common of them are iron and steel.

The introduction of metal into the structure of concrete is highly advantageous. It strengthens the material and helps to realize its limitless construction and





2. The Novgorod churches which heavily (Past Simple Passive: *damage*) during the World War II(Present Perfect Passive: *restore*).
3. In 1920, the monastery (Past Simple Passive: *shut*) and three years later became a labor camp mainly for political prisoners.
4. The cold water in Lake Baikal is so clear that it is possible to see a depth of 40 meters, and so clean that it can (Simple Passive Infinitive: *drink*) like distilled water.

**Упражнение №11. Вставьте модальные глаголы *may, must* или *need*.**

1. ...we do it all today? – No, you...not, you...do it tomorrow.
2. You...come and see me any time you like.
3. ...we go home now, we have done everything? – Yes, you... .
4. ...I go right now? – No, you...not.
5. ...I have the menu-card?

**Упражнение 12. Выберите подходящее местоимение.**

a) *something*          b) *anything*          c) *nothing*          d) *everything*

1. Is there ...interesting in the programme of the concert?
2. I could see... . It was quite dark.
3. I don't know ...about your town.
4. I love her so much. She is ...for me.
5. Tell me...about your town.

**Упражнение 13. Вставьте предлоги *on, in, at*, где необходимо.**

1. The school year begins...September.
2. If I sleep...the afternoon I can't sleep...night.
3. We meet with him...Monday morning.
4. She is not...home...the moment.
5. They decided to have lunch together...noon.

**Упражнение №14. Report the statements given below making the necessary changes.**

1. He complained, “ My salary is low.”
2. He said, “ We are paying all the taxes.”
3. He said, “I have just got a promotion.”
4. He added, “We were working night shifts.”
5. He mentioned, “ They will go out of business.”

**Упражнение №15. Fill in the gaps using the appropriate forms of adjectives given in brackets.**

1. Children of the future are going to be (tall), ) (intelligent), and they won't need glasses.

2. Maintaining proper diet is (important) thing a teenager can do in order to stay fit.
3. You want to get fit? But what's the (good) way to get visible results in a short space of time?
4. Kids who take part in organized activities at school tend to be (healthy) that their classmates.
5. Take family walks and engage in (many) outdoor activities during the weekend.

**Упражнение №16. Report the statements given below making the necessary changes.**

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### **Критерии оценивания обучающегося:**

- оценка **«отлично»** - глубокие исчерпывающие знания и творческие способности в понимании, изложении и использовании учебно-программного материала; умение свободно решать практические задания (задачи, конкретные ситуации, расчеты и т.п.); логически последовательные, содержательные, полные, правильные и конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы и дополнительные вопросы преподавателя; свободное владение основной и дополнительной литературой, другими информационными источниками, рекомендованными учебной программой;

- оценка **«хорошо»** - твердые и достаточно полные знания всего программного материала, правильное понимание сущности и взаимосвязи рассматриваемых процессов и явлений; последовательные, правильные, конкретные ответы на все поставленные вопросы при свободном устранении замечаний по отдельным вопросам; стабильный характер знаний и умений и способность к их самостоятельному применению и обновлению в ходе последующего обучения и практической деятельности, достаточное владение информационными источниками, литературой, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«удовлетворительно»** - стабильные знания и понимание основного программного материала в объеме, необходимом для последующего обучения и предстоящей практической деятельности; правильные, без грубых ошибок ответы на поставленные вопросы при устранении неточностей и несущественных ошибок в освещении отдельных положений при наводящих вопросах преподавателя; недостаточное владение информационными источниками, рекомендованной учебной программой;

- оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** - неправильные ответы на основные вопросы, грубые ошибки в ответах, непонимание сущности излагаемых вопросов; существенные пробелы в знании основного программного материала, принципиальные ошибки при применении теоретических знаний, которые не позволят студенту продолжить обучение или приступить к практической деятельности без дополнительной подготовки по данному курсу; неуверенные и неточные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

## **Источники информации для подготовки к экзамену**

### **Основные источники:**

1. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для строительных специальностей: учебник— Москва: КноРус, 2021. — 492 с.  
<https://book.ru/book/938778>
2. Голубев, А.П. Английский язык для всех специальностей: учебник — Москва: КноРус, 2020. — 385 с. — (СПО).  
<https://book.ru/book/933691>

### **Дополнительные источники:**

1. Торбан, И. Е. Pocket English Grammar (Карманная грамматика английского языка): справочное пособие / И. Е. Торбан. — Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2019. - 97 с. - <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1010754>